

CARD.
G. S. L. City, Nov. 4, 1859.
I most respectfully inform the
they are still doing business at
stand in Great Salt Lake City
le goods, adapted to the want
ays be found. They have
Camp Floyd, where there
ere may be had at the same
an object for those families
t they can procure their supplies
same prices as they are selling
patronage extended by the peo-
they would respectfully solicit
e.
KINGSTON, KIRK, & CO.
ays we shall be able to inform
y concerning our trade as long
L. K. & CO.
NOTICE.
R. WILSON, U. S. At-
torney, will attend promptly to
trusted to him.
ney, Superintendent of Indian
QUORS!
us of closing out our ex-
liquors, we will liberate all the
ed Whisky, at three dollars and
Other liquors in proportion.
MILLER, RUSSEL & CO.
A. CARR,
HOLESALER
ERS, STATIONER
AND
OOK MANUFACTURERS,
Main Street,
ST. LOUIS MO.
antly on hand, all the
arithmetic, grammar, geog-
reading books, histories, dic-
e, which they offer at the low-
est stock of
FOREIGN AND
FARMER'S
ONERY.
K. BOOKS
AND WRITING
PAPER.
h the greatest care, and is ex-
having an
VE BINDERY,
establishment, they are prepared
of Blank Books to order, and
ERNON HOTEL,
AT
UTAH TERRITORY.
ES HARRISON,
PROPRIETOR.
S and boarders can be
accommodated with the best of
eat and comfortable appar-
it be paid the highest cash
produce.
W. GOODS.
d a full stock of Sup-
expressly for this market.
GILBERT & GERRARD.
OR SALE.
er and Ale, in lots
Manufactured by Messrs.
RADFORD, CABOT & CO.
OR SALE.
and head of SHEEP in
ers. I will take in exchange
and barley.
CHARLES MOGO,
Hot Springs, Nevada.
S. WILLIAMS,
NEY AT LAW.
e courts of the Territory, and
ict Courts, and Supreme Court
attention to all professional
North of Post Office, Great
AURICE SMITH,
AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
City, Utah Territory.
BLAIR,
AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
use st., opposite Miller & Bury
VAGONS.
kanyon wagons for sale
at GILBERT & GERRARD.
RE SALOON.
is now furnished with
e lot of liquors, wines, &c.,
re, and to which the attention
ESOME refreshments is
JOHN M. WALLACE
K CATTLE.
E of Work Cattle in
condition, for sale by
GILBERT & GERRARD.
RUSSEL & CO.,
and retail dealers in
DOMESTIC GROCER-
ies, Hats & Cap-
es, LIQUORS AND
generally, are now receiving
of goods in their line that
Territory, which they offer at
Country druce.
STRAYED.
October last, a small
white face, and a thick
horns small; was given
at Atwood on the horse
ring her to Curtis K. Boller
opposite the School House.

KIRK ANDERSON'S

THE VALLEY TAN.

BY KIRK ANDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 1.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1859.

NUMBER 28.

THE VALLEY TAN.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY KIRK ANDERSON.

TERMS:

Single copy for one year, \$8, invariably in advance.

A Maiden's Confession.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

He whispered that he loved me—
But I said not yes nor no;
For my limbs began to tremble,
And my cheeks were in a glow.
Then I left him bending o'er me,
And my lips were softly pressed—
As red rose leaves fall together,
When they fold themselves to rest.

Then he left me, very slowly,
As a shadow disappears—
To the tumult of my blushes,
To the heaven of my tears.
He paused and looked behind him—
Had he heard my broken sighs?
Did he mark me shrink and tremble
In the glory of his eyes?

Not he glided from my vision;
And I heard his footsteps fall,
Like the treading down of music,
Through the vestibule and hall.
Then my heart rose, full and richly
Like a goblet brimming o'er—
With the fabulous odors of
That sweet Venus drank of yore!

For the Valley Tan.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }
April 29th, 1859. }

Mormon Motto—"Mind your own Business."

"There has much been said and sung"
about this golden rule, and any rational
being must acknowledge its utility. In
all classes, and in all climes, this motto,
if adhered to, will afford protection
against innumerable difficulties. This
motto is indelibly stamped on everything
pertaining to Mormonism. But before
I proceed further, let me ask myself if
I am adhering to the motto? We will
see. Let any person study the history
of our country, and the men who estab-
lished our country and our country's
laws. Their motto, in fact their whole
lives were devoted to that one leading
principle of liberty. That liberty was
not intended for one class any more
than another, for one community any
more than another, or for one state any
more than another. It was a universal
boon, granted to all. But that boon has
its own laws as regards how far, or
when, or where that liberty is called in
question. Its blessings can best be de-
scribed by those, who having left a coun-
try where liberty was unknown, and
have tasted its genial influences in
America. But although we know how
numerous are the blessings of liberty,
yet we know also, to ensure happiness,
we must mind our own business. But
when Gentiles live in Utah, the liberty
they there enjoy acts upon them in some
peculiar way (at least it does on me),
and I often think on the Mormon motto.
But it won't do, some peculiar impulse
whispers, "You ain't seen the Elephant,
and this is the only opportunity, and
positively the last time he will be exhib-
ited to thy visual organs in Utah."
Now, it is well known to every one that
an American is allowed to go a little
further beyond the appointed limits of
the motto than any other person, except
a down easter, and he is allowed to go a
little further. And why is it? Because
he is endowed with the facility of mind-
ing his own business, and is always
ready to accommodate a few of the
neighbors in minding theirs, i.e., if they
want him to. But if they don't, why he
just—well, he minds theirs any how.
Now, a Yankee must never be a Mor-

mon, or if he does he must sell his birth-
right, or if he don't sell his birthright
he will be kindly invited to take a tour
to the Tejee islands or some other hos-
pitable country, and of course whilst he
is there, he might as well instruct the
natives in some of the leading truths of
Mormonism, and if it is agreeable, why
bring a few of them to Zion; for after
they have digested the first, and leading
truths, why, the other more peculiar
points, such as tithing, &c., is easily di-
gested, and after a while they are con-
sidered sound in the faith, and turned
out on the range, with this kindly ad-
monition, "Mind your own business."

I have often thought of an expression
that I heard a gentleman from the *fad-*
erland make, who was leaving Zion to
go to *America*. He was speaking on
American liberty as practised in Zion.
He said, I tell you von ding vot I dinks,
dish liberty ish not what he's cracked
up to be. Now I think he is right, but
a friend of mine who was present, grave-
ly remarked that his (Hans's) head was
as clear as a dobie.

But enough, it has been proved be-
yond the possibility of a doubt, that lib-
erty never existed in Utah, in the way
that our forefathers who fought and bled
for that liberty, intended it should.
And in the absence of our liberty, it be-
comes every gentile in Utah, to provide
himself with a yankee birthright, but
for your own sake don't let anybody
know it, for the most crime that was
ever known in Utah, was to (know a
thing or two,) after having secured your
birthright, answer no questions, and I
wouldn't advise you to ask many, i.e.
on Church affairs.

There are a great many of the saints
who are *allowed* by order of the higher
authorities, to use their birthrights, as
far as finding out who is weak, or strong,
in the faith, or who is for leaving the
country, and such like interesting points.
Some of these may run under the
name of apostates, others will
say they never cared a damn about
Mormonism, and by these means, the
victim may let out his opinions and in-
tentions. He may not be sent to the
Fejee's, but if he is on a journey, its
probable that he will have a competent
escort, for a piece of the road, and
likely they will accompany him to his
destination.

The best, the safest, and the only re-
liable answer I know, when it concerns
Mormonism in Utah, is, "Mind your
own business."

OTHRO.

A Cat-and-Dog Life.

The people of Utah—or, rather, the
politicians who have effected a lodgment
there—are applying to have their Ter-
ritory admitted as a State, and, as we
admire impudence and brass, we hope
Congress will hold *another* extra session
and admit the persecuted Saints without
delay. With his pushing disposition,
Brigham would achieve the Presidential
chair within a very brief period, and the
people of the United States would find
themselves performing parts in a novel
burlesque version of "Paradise Regain-
ed." If they are serious in their pro-
positions, it is, however, somewhat sin-
gular that the Mormons embrace every
opportunity of defying and annoying the
government's appointed officers. The
judges, when proceeding to distant parts
of the Territory to hold their courts, are
obliged to surround themselves with
whole regiments of troops, and the pun-
ishment of a Mormon for any offence is
resented as an unwarrantable interfe-
rence, justifying the assassination of any
one connected with the prosecution. Our

Government committed a sad error in
deciding that the people of Utah had
been guilty of no treasonable acts. They
are traitors at heart, and would discard
the authority of the United States to-
morrow, if they were sufficiently strong
to make the venture.—*Golden Era*,
Cal.

Army Intelligence.

The following assignments of medical
officers have been directed by the War
Department:

Surgeon J. J. B. Wright, now on
duty at Baton Rouge barracks, La., to
proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty
at that post.

Surgeon M. Mills, now on duty at
Fort Leavenworth, to proceed to Salt
Lake City, Utah.

Surgeon J. Simpson, now awaiting
orders, will proceed to Fort Hamilton
for temporary duty at that post.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Bailey, now
on duty at Fort Hamilton, will proceed
to Jefferson barracks, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon L. H. Holden, to
duty at Baton Rouge barracks, La.

Captain W. L. Cabell, Quartermas-
ter's Department, is directed to report
for duty at Fort Arbuckle.

Leave of absence for six months has
been granted to Capt. Smith, 1st dra-
goons, and Lieut. Stewart, 1st cavalry.

The following field officers have been
detailed for the recruiting service for
the ensuing two years from the 30th of
June next:

Major T. H. Holmes, Eighth Infan-
try, to relieve Major A. Cady at Fort
Columbus, N. Y.

Major G. Burbank, First Infantry, to
relieve Col. R. C. Buchanan, Fourth
Infantry, at Newport barracks, Ky.

Major L. P. Graham, Second Dra-
goons, to relieve G. B. Crittenden,
Mounted Rifles, at Carlisle barracks,
Pa.

The above officers, on being relieved,
are directed to report at the headquar-
ters of the army.

Lieutenant F. T. Bryan, Topograph-
ical Engineers, has been charged with
the duty of examining a site for a pro-
posed bridge over the Big Black river,
on the military road between Fort Leav-
enworth and Fort Riley.

The War Department has issued or-
ders directing a thorough and careful
reconnaissance to be made by the topo-
graphical engineers of the country be-
tween the San Antonio and El Paso
road, and the Rio Grande and Pecos
rivers. This expedition will start from
San Antonio, Texas, and will be escort-
ed by two companies of infantry and a
mounted force. Camels will be used
for the transportation of provision, &c.,
in place of wagons.

The military posts known as Camp
Walbach and Platte Bridge have been
abandoned, and the troops withdrawn to
Fort Laramie, Nebraska.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald
states that Capt. Lee, U. S. A., in com-
mand at Fort Quitman, a new post es-
tablished recently by order of Gen.
Twiggs, near where the road from San
Antonio touches the Rio Grande, has
nearly completed the erection of good
and comfortable quarters for the troops.
This is the most important military post
on the whole line from San Antonio to
California, it being located at a place
where the Indians in their stealing ex-
cursions cross the Rio Grande, in going
to and returning from Mexico.

Capt. Cullum, U. S. Military Engin-
eers, has been assigned to the charge of
the completion of Fort Schuyler and
construction of the new works opposite
to it, at Willett's Point, L. I., designed
to close to an enemy the sound, or east-

ern entrance to New York Harbor.
His present duties embrace the charge
of the construction of the fortifications
for the defence of New Bedford, Mass.,
of Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and of
Forts Trumbull and Griswold, New
London, Conn.; the completion of light-
house operations at Charleston, S. C.,
and continuing the direction of the im-
portant and successful improvement of
Maffit's Channel, leading into that har-
bor.

**THE UNITED STATES NAVY—OF
WHAT IT CONSISTS.**—According to the
Naval Register for 1859, our navy con-
sists of 86 vessels, of which 10 are
liners, 10 frigates, 21 sloops-of-war, 3
brigs, 1 schooner, 8 propellers 1st class,
6 do. 2d class, 9 do. 3d class, 2 propeller
tenders, 3 side wheel steamers, 1st class,
1 do. 2d class, 3 do. 3d class, 1 side-
wheel tender, 3 store ships, 5 receiving
ships. The officers of the navy are 81
captains on the active list, 36 on the re-
tired list, 116 commanders on active and
17 on reserved list, 368 lieutenants on
active list, and 36 on reserved list, 60
surgeons, 64 pursers, 24 chaplains, 12
masters in the line of promotion on the
active list, 1 on the reserved list, 10 not
in the line of promotion on the reserved
list, 2 passed midshipmen on reserved
list, 1 midshipman on active duty, 12
professors of mathematics, 47 graduates
of the Naval Academy, 187 acting mid-
shipmen at Annapolis Academy, 1
second master, 40 boatswains, 44 gun-
ners, 48 carpenters, 41 sailmakers. The
marine corps is officered by 1 colonel,
1 lieutenant colonel, 4 staff officers, 4
majors, 14 captains, 20 first and 19 se-
cond lieutenants. The engineer corps
consists of 21 chief, 33 first assistant, 23
second assistant, and 63 third assistant
engineers. In the office of the Secre-
tary there are employed twelve clerks
and two messengers at a salary of \$29,-
000, including that of the Secretary; in
that of the yard and docks one chief,
with eight clerks, at an annual salary
of \$14,940; in the Bureau of Construc-
tion, one chief with twelve clerks, at a
salary of \$11,740; in the Bureau of
Ordnance, one chief and six clerks, at a
salary of \$11,740; in the Bureau of
Medicine, one surgeon and four clerks,
at a salary of \$8,940. Besides the
above, there are in the employ of the
department eleven navy agents, nine
naval constructors, and eleven coal,
hemp and timber agents. During the
year 1858 fifty-eight officers resigned,
thirty died and fourteen were dis-
missed.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—The follow-
ing is the programme of the expedition
against the Indians of northern Texas:

Brevet Major Earl Van Dorn, 2d
cavalry, with his depot of provisions at
camp Radziminski, on Otter creek,
Choctaw nation, guarded by Capt. Bar-
ton's company, "F," 1st infantry, Lieut.
Reynolds commanding, is to use the cav-
alry portion of his command in scouting
all that portion of country on the head-
waters of the Canadian, Washita, and
Red rivers, as far as the 103rd degree
of west longitude, and to the south as
far as the line of the Memphis overland
mail route to California.

Major Van Dorn's command will be
constituted as follows:

Companies A, B, C, F, G, and H, 2d
cavalry, and company F, 1st infantry.

Brevet Major Earl Van Dorn, capt.
2d cavalry, commanding. Surgeon
James Simons, medical department.
Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Babcock,
medical department. Acting Assistant
Surgeon J. H. De Waldig. Captain
Edmund K. Smith, 2d cavalry. Cap-
tain James Oakes, 2d cavalry. Captain

William R. Bradfute, 2d cavalry. Cap-
tain Nathan G. Evans, 2d cavalry.
Captain Richard W. Johnson, 2d caval-
ry. Captain Seth M. Barton, 1st infan-
try. First Lieut. Kenner Gerrard, 2d
cavalry. First Lieut. Walter H. Jeni-
fer, 2d cavalry. First Lieut. William
B. Royall, 2d cavalry. First Lieut.
Robert Nelson Eagle, 2d cavalry. First
Lieut. Samuel H. Reynolds, 1st infan-
try. First Lieut. George B. Crosby, 2d
cavalry. Second Lieut. James B. With-
erell, 2d cavalry. Second Lieut. Char-
les W. Phifer, 2d cavalry. Second
Lieut. James F. Harrison, 2d cavalry.
Second Lieut. A. Parker Porter, 2d cav-
alry. Second Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, 2d
Cavalry. Second Lieut. Manning M.
Kimmel, 2d Cavalry.

Captain Albert G. Brackett, 2d Cav-
alry, will about the 15th proximo, es-
tablish a depot in the vicinity of the
Horse Head crossings of the Pecos, and
will scout during the summer the coun-
try along the Comanche trail, from the
Rio Grande to the Llano Estacado.—
His command will be constituted as fol-
lows: Companies E and I, 2d cavalry,
and company D, 1st infantry.

Captain George Stoneman, 2d cav-
alry, Captain Albert G. Brackett 2d cav-
alry, commanding. Assistant Surgeon
Charles T. Alexander, medical depart-
ment. Bvt. 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Echols,
topographical engineers. Captain Dan-
iel Huston, jr., 1st infantry. First Lieut.
Joseph H. McArthur, 2d cavalry.—
First Lieut. Charles W. Field, 2d caval-
ry. First Lieut. Samuel B. Holabird,
1st infantry. Second Lieut. Henry C.
Woods 1st infantry. Second Lieut, Wes-
ley Owens, 2d cavalry.

The following officers recently reliev-
ed from the recruiting service, are or-
dered to join their respective regiments:
Brevet Captain T. Seymour, first artil-
lery; Lieut. J. A. D'Laguel, second ar-
tillery; Lieut. A. Merchant, second ar-
tillery; and Lieut. G. W. Carr, ninth
infantry.

Leave of absence has been granted
to the following officers: Maj. H. Brew-
erton, corps of engineers, for one year;
Capt. G. H. Evans, second cavalry, for
eight months; and Lieut. J. P. Major,
second cavalry, for four months.

**THE FORTS BENTON AND WALLA-
WALLA MILITARY ROAD.**—First Lieut-
enant John Mullan, Second Artillery,
United States Army, with his forces of
assistants, arrived in New York early on
Saturday morning, from Baltimore, and
put up at the Astor House. It will be
recalled that the last Congress made
a liberal appropriation for the continu-
ance of the wagon road from Fort Ben-
ton to Fort Walla-Walla, which was be-
gun last spring under the direction of
Lieut. Mullan, but the work had to be
suspended in consequence of the Indian
difficulties in Oregon and Washington
Territories. Lieut. Mullan will leave
New York for Oregon, per California
steamer of 5th April, and be accompan-
ied by the following named gentlemen,
recently appointed by the Secretary of
War: Messrs. A. M. Engel and S. H.
Kolecki, topographers; C. Howard, civil
engineer; B. L. Wesner, astronomer;
Dr. Jas. A. Mullan, physician and ge-
ologist; G. C. Talaferro and John A.
Smith, general assistants; C. Spangler,
wagon master. Arriving in Oregon,
Lieut. Mullan will organize and equip
an efficient party ready to take the field
at as early a day as practicable.—*New
York Post*.

A Chinaman went into a fancy
dry goods store and asked for some Con-
sistency. He had heard Consistency
was a jewel, and he wanted a speci-
men.

THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, Editor.

G. S. L. CITY, MAY 10, 1859.

Affairs in this Territory.

The condition of affairs in this Territory are of a most unsettled and complicated character. We unhesitatingly announce and believe that Treason exists as much this day as when Echo Canyon with its fortifications was bristling with arms and traitors against the Government of the United States. The President's Proclamation graciously pardoned them; and it is generally thought abroad was received, although it is well known here that it was laughed at and scouted, nay, derided, and that too publicly, in the most indecent terms; and the only interpretation that can be put upon it, and in fact the only way it is received here is, that it was forced upon them. The Government stood in the anomalous condition of holding a pardon for her own subjects, and treating for peace upon her own territories.

The Mormons feel—and we do not blame them—that in this very act they overreached the Government, and while they did not dictate the terms, they merely gave a nod of the head and sniggered at the idea. The last few weeks particularly has demonstrated the fact beyond a doubt that the same feelings of contempt exist now.

There are armed scouting parties sent out, cannons mounted, *caché*, and when discovered subsequently hid, signal arrangements prepared upon the mountain heights to telegraph to all parts of the territory where their forces are collected and awaiting the signal, a condition of affairs treasonable in its *animus* and insulting to every loyal and American citizen. It shows not only an estrangement which is so palpable in the social and political economy of Mormonism, but a hatred which is evinced in a manner at once defiant. The attention of this or similar matters has been called not only now, but repeatedly to the Executive; and we are glad to learn that the scales are gradually dropping from his eyes, although we think his vision in the premises is not clear yet; and he has recognised the acts, and so far endorsed the testimony that has been presented to him, by issuing a Proclamation, a copy of which is as follows:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
G. S. L. CITY, May 9, 1859.

WHEREAS, I have this day been informed that certain persons, who are to me unknown, have associated themselves together in a military capacity, near Goshen, and at other points in or near the mountains surrounding Great Salt Lake Valley, in this Territory.

And therefore, having reason to believe that those associations and assemblages are unlawful, and directly tending to interrupt, and jeopardise the peace and good order of this Territory.

I now, hereby order, and command that all persons so associated and assembled together, shall immediately disperse and return to their homes and usual avocations, and that all and every such persons who shall refuse immediately to obey this command and injunction, are hereby declared disturbers of the peace of this Territory, and as such disturbers of the public peace shall be arrested and dealt with according to law in the premises.

And I, hereby direct, authorize and empower JOHN KAY, the Marshal elected by the Legislature of the Territory of Utah, to enforce, carry out, and execute the foregoing command and injunction for the preservation of the public peace of said Territory, and that he make due return to me of the execution thereof.

Given under my hand and seal of the Territory of Utah, at Great Salt Lake City, this ninth day of May, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

A. CUMMING,
Governor, Utah Territory.

This order in our opinion should have been directed to a Federal officer, to execute, for Gov. Cumming, with the history of this Territory before him, and especially the records of the last two months, should not fail to perceive that the thunderbolt issued from the Executive department is a greased shaft in the hands of Mormon manipulators. The circumstances that surround us and those that have preceded us fragrant with carnage, the utter inability of the U. S. Courts to do any thing in this Territory should at least, in our estimation, called for a different appointment than that made by the Governor.

In addition to the lawless proceedings already referred to, there are others which consist not only in bringing to the bar traitors, but in punishing crime and affording assistance to Federal officers who have and are

now endeavoring to bring offenders to justice, and the encouragement afforded them, by arming a man with all the powers of a proclamation, and one too, who would execute a trust from the church rather than from the government is a flattening down to which we cannot subscribe. The Mountain Meadow massacre is probably now in course of investigation, and the bones of the butchered which like the teeth that Cadmus saved may produce an alphabet whose every letter would spell guilt against those who were participants in it, and those high in the church who have slumbered over it until now, should call not only for the highest but the most prompt authority to either extinguish signal fires or spike cannon, especially should they be intended to be used to cover crime, and in their very uses are treasonable.

We shall await the result of the proclamation with no anxiety whatever, for we have ceased to be anxious about matters here, but at the same time firmly believing, to use the Indian word, that it will prove "Ka-wot."

We present in another column a letter from Dr. Forney, Sup't. of Indian affairs, who has just returned from the South, and which is interesting. He brought with him to this city several children, whose infancy, or rather good luck saved them from massacre at the Mountain Meadows, the balance of them were sent to the Spanish Fork.

Bye the bye, and in this connection, we would ask, what has become of the dead head commissioners sent here to take them to the States.

The last Eastern mail came in almost four days inside of time. The mail boys had a hard time over the Big Mountain, but worked like troopers, packing heavy bags upon their own shoulders, for mules were out of the question, and plunging into snow drifts like heroes scaling battlements.

They were met by Mr. Dotson, who went out with a party upon this side to assist them, and who brought the mail, which was a large one, in. The snow on the Big Mountain is deep, and yet within the last week a number of wagons have started. It is probable that in a week or ten days a passable trail will be broken. One thing, however, we are glad of, and that is, the Eastern mail may now be considered a sure thing.

We are informed that the California mail will hereafter leave on Wednesday of each week instead of Tuesday, under the new regulation.

The California Mail came in on telegraph time.

By some mishap we received no San Francisco papers by this mail. We are indebted however, to Zangton's Express for copious files of California papers.

The weather here is chilly, and we understand that a slight white frost was visible this morning, but will do no damage to the fruit.

The Corral of the Eastern Mail Stage Company was broken into last night, and fourteen mules allowed to escape, which were fortunately afterwards retaken.

The gate of the Corral was lifted from its hinges, and a labor taken with it that shows a most contemptible malice.

We learn from Dr. Forney, that on his late trip he made considerable inquiry about the stock, and other property known to have been in possession of the murdered emigrant party at Mountain Meadows, but could learn nothing.

It is not "laying around so loose," but what it may be ferreted out yet—*quien sabe*.

When the grand illumination and pyrotechnic display of rockets on the mountains takes place, it is to be hoped that there will be no grabbing for the sticks.

Did any body ever experience a personal earthquake, otherwise the age, it's some? and if they are threatened with it again, we refer them to the following recipe of "Uncle Billy," every body's "Uncle Billy," who is so well known as a trump at the office of the California Mail Company, and the stables "circumadjacent thereto." He says it knocks a "shake" into the limberest kind of a rag.

The indefinite quantity of "fifteen cents' worth" must be construed by the private judgement of the patient with a full knowledge of how much things are worth in this latitude, and then let him measure accordingly. Here, however, is the prescription:—

RECIPE FOR THE CURE OF AGUE.—Get fifteen cents worth of Salomoniac, make nine powders, take three a day; and one pint of Alcohol, and bathe your breast well on going to bed.

G. S. L. CITY, May 5, 1859.

KIRK ANDERSON, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I returned yesterday from a laborious trip, through the extreme southern portion of the Territory, at the same time interesting however.

The purpose of my visit was, to see and learn the condition, locality and character of the Pi-ute tribe of Indians, and to bring certain children to this city.

The Pi-ute Indians, living in the southern part of the Territory, are divided into ten bands, each band numbering from 60 to 150, which live and roam on and adjacent to the Southern California road, from Bearer to the California line, and along the Santa Clara, Los Vegas, and Rio Virgin rivers. There is one principal chief, whom all the bands recognise as such: each band has one or more sub-chiefs.

I saw all the chiefs, and many of the Indians, during my recent visit. The Pi-ute Indians are not an exception to the other Indians in the Territory in regard to poverty; these are, if any thing, the most destitute. There is less game in the country claimed by the Pi-ute Indians than in any other part of the Territory; everything growing with a life sustaining principle; roots, seeds (grass, &c.), and a peculiar plant called *umeha*. All these are collected with great care.

A few bands cultivate small patches of land; already, however, most of the land, which is advantageously located for irrigation, is occupied. Begging among the whites, and all sorts of shiftings, these Indians merely sustain life; and I very much fear that necessity has compelled them heretofore to steal cattle, horses and mules, and to commit the crimes too fresh in our memory. I will render them such assistance in future as will be in my power.

There was during last winter, and is still, considerable travel on the Southern California road; most of the travel consisted in trains, with goods from California for Utah Territory. This was during the season of the year when the Indians are most destitute; indeed many in a starving condition. I am informed that some of these trains were severely taxed by the Indians.

You are well aware that, owing to the entangled condition of affairs here, I could do but little officially until last June; since then I have been constantly engaged among the Indians, endeavoring to ameliorate their condition in different parts of the Territory. It was my desire to have visited the Pi-utes much sooner; this was impossible. The awful Mountain Meadow tragedy was perpetrated in the Pi-ute country. More of this by and bye.

I found much of the road on my way south exceedingly bad, in consequence of snow, mud, tremendous hills, and innumerable rocks and stones. One wheel of each wagon and my carriage "smashed flat," besides minor accidents, and occasionally the mules straying away; and always at a place from 10 to 20 miles from any place. Patience being the only help under such circumstances, never having had much to spare, necessity and circumstances, however, have furnished me with some.

After I got south of Fillmore I found it difficult on my way south to procure a sufficiency of grain for my stock; for what reason I cannot tell. We, however, got to Santa Clara finally.

I neglected mentioning that Mr. Rogers accompanied and rendered me valuable assistance. I reached the memorable Mountain Meadow valley 300 miles South of this City, Wednesday April 14th, and nooned at the Spring in the south end of the valley, and where the unfortunate emigrant party was camped from five to eight days.

The valley, usually called Mountain Meadows is about six miles long, south east and one to three wide, and almost a continuous meadow, and already excellent grass throughout the whole valley. The road leading into the valley from the east, goes through a narrow canyon, the road from the valley south, turns abruptly north-east, and passes over a considerable hill. There are two narrow out-lets from the valley, besides those already mentioned, and through which the water runs. The entire valley excepting the roads, and out-lets above alluded to, are surrounded by high hills, with several small ravines or gullies between broken and abrupt hills. From several points within the valley proper, I could have a distinct view of anything that might be transpiring in the whole valley. There is one house with corral &c., in this valley situated in the east end.

I have now traveled over much of this extensive Territory, and the Mountain Meadow valley is the most extraordinary formation west of the Rocky Mountains, probably in a higher altitude, than any other valley small or large, on the continent; yet a continuous and handsome meadow furnishing

grass for much stock, but in too high an altitude for agriculture of any kind, even if it would admit of agriculture, nature has not supplied it with sufficient water, there being but two springs in the whole valley.

In about the centre of the valley in what is called the "Rim of the Basin," or point where the water, either finds its way to the Pacific or Lakes of Utah Territory, nature always profuse in making provision for the weary traveler and his stock, has, it would seem designed this extraordinary and beautiful little valley, in so high an altitude that it can never be spoiled by the hands of the agriculturalist, for a resting place, and re-suscitating the broken down stock of the anxious traveler before reaching the Deserts, that all travelers over the southern California road must encounter, before reaching the healthful and rich California climate and soil and on which deserts are now bleaching the bones of thousands of human beings, and of tens of thousands of animals.

I fear I have taken up too much space in describing the Mountain Meadow valley. But the terrible "Drama" consummated in this little valley, hardly eighteen months ago, with the cries of women and children almost sounding in one's ears, must necessarily make this peculiar valley among the clouds, a subject of concernment to the enquiring mind.

I informed my then guide and interpreter (Mr. Ira Hatch) that I was anxious to see the spot where the massacre took place, and also where the dead were buried. I saw the three places where the dead are buried.

From information received from persons in and out of the Mormon Church, and observations whilst at the place, enables me to say that the emigrant party in question, arrived and camped at the spring in the south end of the valley, Friday, Sept. 7th or 8th, 1857. The amount of property is variously from 200 to 700 head, and ten to thirty wagons. My own impression is, that they had 600 head of cattle and about 40 wagons.

It is said the firing commenced Monday, Sept. 10, before daylight, and that the firing was by the Indians fighting the said emigrant party then in camp at the spring, as already stated. The firing was continued, some say five, others say seven days. During the five or seven days of firing and fighting by the Indians, the emigrant party was corralled, that is, they made a corral and temporary fort by their wagons, and filled under the wheels and to the bed of the wagon with sand and earth dug in the centre of corral. I saw the ditch and other evidences of there, having been a corral. Sept. 17th, 1857, morning, a friendly Indian, and who could talk English, came in the corral, the inmates having then been without water from five to seven days; made arrangements or treaty with said Indian. The Indians to have the property, and to spare the lives of the whites, and permit them to return to Painter Creek and Cedar City. From the spring and corral to the place where it is said they were murdered, and where I saw the graves (or imperfect holes) is at least one mile and a half.

I walked over the ground where it is supposed they were killed, the evidences of this being unmistakable from skulls, & other bones and hair laying scattered over the ground. There are there buried, as near as I can ascertain, 106 persons, men, women and children; and from one to two miles further down the valley, two or three who, in attempting to escape, were killed, partly up the hill, north side of the valley, and there buried; and three who got away entirely, but overtaken and killed at or near the Vegas or Muddy; in all 115. I made strict and diligent inquiry of the number supposed to have been killed, and 115 is probably about the correct number.

April 15th, arrived at Santa Clara this afternoon, and camped in town. Here I met Mr. Jacob Hamblin, who has been in my employ since last fall, collecting certain children, and other business among the Indians. Here (Santa Clara) myself and party were kindly treated during our stay, two days.

I say in the beginning of my letter, that I purposed bringing to this city certain children remaining of the Mountain Meadow massacre. These children, sixteen in number, I have now in my possession. Thirteen I got in Santa Clara, at Mr. J. Hamblin's, who collected them in pursuance to my directions, and three I got in Cedar City on our way home, left there by Mr. Hamblin. I am pleased to say that Mr. Hamblin has discharged his duty in relation to the collection and keeping of those children.

The following is all I have been able as yet to collect of the history of these unfortunate, fatherless, motherless and penniless children.

John Calvin, now 7 or 8 years old; does not remember his name; says his family

lived at Horse Head, Johnston co., Arkansas.

Ambrose Mironi, about 7 years, and Liam Taggit, 4 1/2 years, brothers; these lived in Johnston co.

Prudence Angeline, 6 years; her mother about 3 years; these two are now in the hands of the Government.

Rebecca, 9 years; Louisa, 5 years; Sarah, 3 1/2 years; from Dunlap.

Betsy, 6 years, and Annie, 2 years; to be sisters; these know nothing of their family or residence.

Charles Francher, 7 or 8 years, and his sister Annie, 3 1/2 years.

Sophronia or Mary Huff, 6 years, and Elisha W. Huff, 4 years.

A boy; no account of him. Those whom he lived call him William.

Francis Hawn or Korn, 4 1/2 years old.

I have come to the conclusion, after different conversations with these children, that most of them come from Johnston, Arkansas. Most of them have told me that they have grandfathers and grandmothers in the States.

Mr. Hamblin has good reasons for believing that a boy about 8 years, and belonging to the party in question, is among the Navajos Indians, at or near the Colorado river.

My communication is already too long, but must ask your indulgence for a few more.

I will keep the children under my immediate supervision, until the person appointed to take them to Fort Smith arrives.

The massacre of an entire train, and remaining to speak of the "drama" had sixteen fatherless, motherless and penniless children, supposed probably to be long uninvestigated.

The cause or reason for the commission of a crime so terrible as that of killing all 115 persons, must assuredly become a subject of enquiry with the proper legal authorities.

The Pi-ute tribe of Indians have been, are charged with the above crime. In August, my attention was called to the Mountain Meadow affair officially. Since I have made diligent enquiry, got the true statements of persons living in the neighborhood, and finally visited the southern country; and now, after full enquiry and examination, I deem it to be my imperative duty to say that the Indians had material assistance from whites; and in my opinion the Pi-ute Indians would not have perpetrated the terrible massacre without such assistance.

Mr. Jacob Hamblin and others, of Santa Clara, expressed much anxiety to bring guilty to justice.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,
J. FORNEY.

ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.—The Opposition elected the four members and the whole State ticket and a majority of 20 in both Houses of the Legislature.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Blacks, assisted the Americans, made a clean sweep in the State.

OHIO.—At the city election in Cincinnati the whole Opposition ticket was elected an average majority of 1,000. The Council stands 10 Opposition to 6 Democrats. Cleveland, the entire Republican ticket elected.

KENTUCKY.—At the city election in Louisville, the Opposition Mayor was elected 430 majority; the Council stands Opposition 18, Democrats 6.

MAINE.—The Republican candidate Mayor, and a majority of the Council elected last Tuesday.

ILLINOIS.—An election for Judges and Clerks of the Superior Court took place in Chicago, Wednesday, and resulted in success of the entire Republican ticket, an average majority of 2,000. In Springfield the Republican ticket was elected by a majority of about 150.

WISCONSIN.—At an election for Judges of the Supreme Court, April 6th, in this State, Lynde, Democrat, was elected.

NEW YORK.—At the charter election in Brooklyn, April 5th, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by a majority of 3,000.

IOWA.—An election was held in Keokuk on Wednesday last, resulting in the success of the Republican ticket.

MISSOURI.—The election for Municipal officers in St. Louis, resulted, as was expected, in the triumph of the Opposition. At an election for city officers, in Jefferson City, the Democrats elected their ticket.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.—Governor Nelson has issued a proclamation for an election on the fourth Monday in March, in accordance

with the act of the last Legislature for the formation of a State government for Kansas; residence prior to the 1st of January, 1858, requisite to vote. Alienage intentions to become citizens.

The Black Republican Hampshire in 1858 was elected it was 3,431—a majority for the Democrats.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PLACERVILLE, HUMBOLDT CO., CALIF., April 24, 1859, 8 o'clock.

To THE VALLEY TAN:—We send per telegraph the acquisition of the murder of Paul Shores, caused considerable sensation very near being the victim.

J. W. Brewer, tried for murder in San Francisco yesterday declared "Not Guilty." The anti-Lecompton demonstration yesterday, in Sacramento was in attendance.

A State Convention held Wednesday, June 15. The Convention was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the committee to the county Central Committee of no test as a condition for the primary election adherence to the principles of the party—absolute non-interference and opposition to the State Convention held Wednesday, June 15. The Convention was unanimously adopted.

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